# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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## Terms of Publication.

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*ADVERTISEMENTS*, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Mills, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Jarrett's patent oval and other elegant stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Stamford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; Common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

*SAD IRONS,*

Slitters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
*PITTSBURGH* and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
*CINCINNATI,*
*(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)*
*HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,*

PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil—consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a number of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, tis impossible to obtain information—therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least pretence for deception to cover this medicine, which simply appears before the community with its invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not here subscribed but their persons may also be produced, being residents within the circle of his own neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Head-Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Wounds, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, Fresh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the system fixed fibre and restore it to its proper tone. It seems as though nature had ranked it the head of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either particularly those who are troubled with Cholic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be found in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

*APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.*

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above [illegible] sted [illegible] Paul, [illegible] only in me, arising from a contra[illegible] I hereby appoint the followi[illegible] agents for the sale of Paul's [illegible] in the city of Baltimore, viz. [illegible] batel, sign of the Golden Head, No. [illegible] et street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, d[illegible]ists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 253, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market street, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G. & R. Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Mittenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street. John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs. G. and R. Waits's, Nos 38 and 64 Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr. Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

*Directions for taking said Oil.*

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh-wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets,


### MISFORTUNE

'Tis thine, dread power, to tame the heart,
And bid the tear of sorrow flow;
The troubled soul, pierc'd by thy dart,
Will learn to 'feel another's woe.'

Inform'd by thee, the immortal mind
In holy contemplation roves,
Her views 'outstrip the fleeting wind,'
And soar where angels tell their loves.

The manly breast will meet the blast,
And proudly stem thy rudest shock;
'Twill never sigh for pleasures past,
But build on Heaven's eternal rock.

Yes! 'tis Religion's soothing power
Which bids us bear misfortune's frowns,
'Tis that which cheers the gloomy hour,
When grief the fainting spirit drowns.

Religion, like the brilliant bow,
Shines thro' adversity's dark cloud;
She rends the sable weeds of woe,
Which oft our brightest prospects shroud.

Weak mortals, then, no more repine,
Nor dare dispute the Eternal's will;
Faith points to realms of light divine,
And bids the doubting soul be still.

## GRAND CONVENTION.

VOICE OF THE "*FRIENDS OF UNION, INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY OF THE UNITED STATES.*"

All the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, answering to the above description, were called upon by the Patriot of Saturday and the Chronicle of Monday last, to assemble in the U. S. court room, in the Exchange coffee-house, on Monday evening the 13th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, for purposes set forth in the notification. The U. S. court room consists of what were formerly two lodging chambers in the Exchange coffee house, part of the partition having been removed. The class of citizens "in BOSTON and its vicinity," comprised within the scope of the invitation, and which obeyed its call, being more numerous than was probably anticipated by those who requested their attendance, the U. S. court room was found much too small for their accommodation. After the organization of the meeting by the choice of the hon Wm. BROWN, chairman, and H. D. SEDGWICK, esq. secretary, Geo. BLAKE, esq. district attorney, moved an adjournment to some more spacious and convenient place, expressing a hope that an opportunity might be afforded for a full and free investigation and debate upon the subjects which now interest and agitate public opinion—The meeting was accordingly adjourned to *Faneuil Hall* on Wednesday the 15th inst. at ten o'clock A. M.—At that time the friends of union, of liberty and independence again convened. It was an immense assembly. If the majesty of the people was ever displayed, it was then made manifest. At least 4000 freemen were assembled in the hall of liberty. The great body of our citizens, the merchants, mechanics and professional men came together to enquire of the causes which have produced the evils under which they suffer, and to discern and apply the remedy. Freedom of remark was assured, and all were invited to liberal, unrestrained discussion. But the abettors of war could not be induced to stand forth in the face of the community.

The chairman opened the meeting, by briefly stating the manner in which it was called; the reason of the adjournment; and the subjects for discussion; after which Benj. Weld, esq. with a short but pertinent speech, introduced the resolutions, which at the request of the secretary, were distinctly read by Mr. Pollard.

The debate was opened by Mr Adams in opposition to the resolutions; the scope of whose observations, as far as they could be understood, seemed to be intended to shew, that it was criminal to oppose the measure of government, and that war being declared, its justice and expediency could not lawfully be inquired into. He was succeeded by Benj. Whitman, esq. who took an affecting view of the miseries of the country; advocated the right of free discussion, and pointed out the only remedy for the evils already felt, and security against those yet to come, viz—a thorough change in our rulers.

The hon. *DANIEL SARGENT* then rose and in his usual style of sound sense, and manly spirit, described the effects of the war upon the commerce of the country; gave his reasons for believing it to be the result of FRENCH influence in our national councils, and asserted the right of withholding any support to it beyond the requisitions of the constitution and of the laws made pursuant to it.

The hon. Mr. *QUINCY*, who then rose, was hailed with affectionate acclamations by his constituents, who evinced their admiration of his steadfast and able though unsuccessful vindication of their rights and interests in congress, by long continued gratulations. He made a most solemn and striking appeal to the judgments and feelings of the audience, pourtrayed the calamities of war, and the fatal alliance with which it must be accompanied.

He most eloquently invoked the spirits of those patriotic sages, who, in former times, had promulgated the sentiments of liberty, in that hall; and in a bold and able manner shewed the right and necessity of opposing, by opinion and argument, the destructive course which had been pursued by the government.

The debate was closed by the "*man of the people*," the hon. Mr OTIS. It is unnecessary to say more than that he renewed, by his glowing and pathetic eloquence, that enthusiasm which has been so often excited in the breasts of his fellow citizens, by his patriotic and masterly speeches, *orations* they ought to be called; for like Demosthenes, rousing the Athenians to watchfulness against Philip, his addresses have awakened the citizens of Boston to a virtuous jealousy of the intrigues of FRANCE, and of those who are co-operating with her ruler to destroy the liberties and happiness of mankind.

After Mr Otis sat down, the question was taken upon the resolutions, & they were unanimously adopted. Mr. Adams, having been convinced by the reasoning which he heard, or silenced by arguments, which could not be answered, did not vote in the negative, nor did any other person.

### RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, here assembled, cherish with solicitude the union and independence of the U. S. and the liberties of the people; and whereas it is their most solemn conviction, that the course of measures adopted by the administration of the general government, for several years past, has a tendency to dissolve that union, to impair that independence, and to endanger those liberties; and whereas in a more especial manner they consider the late rash, unnecessary and ruinous declaration of war against G B. and the consequent connection with FRANCE, if indeed such connection do not already exist, as we have great reason to apprehend, which must inevitably grow out of such a war, as fatal to our union, independence and liberty; a war undertaken without due notice to our citizens, without adequate naval preparations, without permitting the return of the vast property now in the possession and power of the nation against which war is declared; a war whose first, future & certain effects will be to impoverish the eastern and navigating states, who will be compelled to bear its principal burdens, and a great majority of whose representatives voted against it; and whereas the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, from a reluctance to countenance a belief that they are officiously disposed unduly to influence their fellow citizens, and promote any of the incalculable consequences which often result from the indignation of a free and injured people, whose interests are betrayed by their public servants; a belief which has been studiously and wickedly inculcated by men high in office in the national and state governments, have since the declaration of war, abstained from any publick declaration of their sentiments, under the conviction that a sense of interest and duty would lead the good people of other towns and counties to afford them an example which they might with propriety follow, but the friends of administration and of war, not satisfied with this forbearance, have endeavored to procure an expression of approbation from their deluded followers, in this and other states, which is calculated to exhibit a false and deceptive standard of public opinion, and encourage a perseverance in their destructive measures, and thus have made it our duty, as far as in us lies, to counteract the tendency of such gross deception——Therefore,

Resolved, as the opinion of the citizens assembled in this place, that while we acknowledge the constitutional power of Congress to declare war, and the duty of the citizen to abstain from forcible resistance of such a measure; yet we do not surrender, but on the contrary will maintain at every hazard, the right secured to us by our State Constitution, of peaceably expressing our opinions either as individual citizens, or in a collective body, on that series of disastrous measures, which for years past, has been tending towards, and has at last terminated in the most distressing of national evils, *War*; a war waged against a people nobly struggling for the maintenance of their own freedom and that of other nations, endangered by the fraudulent, sanguinary and impious assault of the greatest military tyrant, and the most determined enemy to free government by [illegible]e world has ever been' s[illegible]

Resolved—That we assert the right and that we will exercise it, to deprecate this war, to explain its causes and consequences, so that the voice of this great people may rise up against its authors, in a tone which shall convince all who abuse the trust committed to them, by the people, that their day of account is at hand, and that they must expiate the offence of destroying the public prosperity; and jeopardizing the government and union of these States, by the neglect, contempt, and indignation of that portion of the people which has fallen victims to their misplaced confidence.

Resolved—That the declaration of war, under existing circumstances, is sincerely to be deprecated, as it tends to impair the attachment of the people to the union of these States, and thus to endanger its existence by sacrificing the interests and prosperity of one portion of them, to gratify the pride, resentment and mistaken policy of another.

Resolved—that in a free government, it is at all times the right, and in seasons of public calamity, it is the solemn duty of *every citizen* freely to communicate his opinions upon the measures of the government, and upon the motives of the men who administer it, to the end that those measures and motives may be universally known, and may be duly weighed and considered when the people are called upon to exercise the right of suffrage; and that we will therefore discountenance all attempts to check the freedom of speech and of the press, and that we will with heart and hand rally round and support all those who may (by any combination of men whatever) be menaced with injury to their persons or property, for the independent exercise of their natural and constitutional rights, and that we will preserve the peace and tranquility of this town, and suppress every riotous or unlawful assembly which may by night or by day, be collected for the purpose of restraining any man from the expression, or injuring him for the promulgation, of sentiments and opinions which he may lawfully declare and publish.

Resolved—That the appearance of armed men in the peaceable constitutional and civil assemblies of the citizens, whether the said armed persons are in the pay of the government of the U S. or merely armed for the occasion, is a measure highly indecorous and alarming—inasmuch as its first tendency is to overawe the freedom of deliberation, and its final effect to destroy the privilege of discussion, or to produce the wanton effusion of the blood of our citizens—and that for these reasons such intermingling of persons so armed ought to be discouraged and reprobated.

Resolved—Further, that the Honourable the Senators of the County of Suffolk, and the Representatives of the Town of Boston, in the General Court of this Commonwealth, (be,) and are hereby appointed a Committee, and are earnestly requested to meet and digest such a system of measures and resolutions, as in their opinion, the exigency of the times, and the awful and alarming situation of the country may require; and they are requested as soon as they shall deem it expedient, to apply to the selectmen of Boston for a regular, and constitutional town meeting, when the said system may be discussed, and such firm, vigorous and effectual measures may be adopted as may suit the circumstances of the country, and may be worthy the character of this ancient and patriotic Metropolis.

A TRUE COPY—

*Attest,*
H. D. SEDGWICK,
*Secretary.*

## CONVENTION
### OF NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of a Convention of Delegates of the People of New Jersey, chosen in the several Counties of said State; and held by public appointment at the City of Trenton, on the 4th day of July, 1812.

The Delegates being assembled at 10 o'clock, proceeded to the nomination and choice of a Chairman and Secretary, and did unanimously appoint Jonathan Elmer, of Cumberland, chairman, and John Outwater, of Bergen, secretary.

On motion Ordered, That the names of the Delegates present be inserted on the minutes as follows:—

*Bergen County*—John Outwater, Jacob Terheun.

*Essex*—Aaron Ogden, Jeremiah Ballard, Elias B Dayton.

*Middlesex*—James Schureman, Erkuries Beaty, Thomas Mcdowell, John Poole.

*Somerset*—Richard Stockton, John D W Tenbrook, Elbert Stooteff, Gilbert B Taylor John Wyckoff.

*Morris*—John Kinney, John G Cooper.

*Monmouth*—Elias Conover, Thomas Henderson, James H Imlay, David Craig, John Stillwell, William Lloyd, William Lawrie, James Lloyd.

*Hunterdon*—Aaron D Woodruff, W. Potts, Charles Ewing, John Scudder, John Coryell, William S Moore, Joseph Philips, John Stevens, J. Stevenson, William Maxwell, John E Forman John Carpenter, Ira Jewell, and James White.

*Burlington*—John Black, W. Griffith, William Coxe, George Anderson William Irick, Charles Ellis, Richard Cox, Samuel J. Read, Edward French, W Pearson, Joseph Bolton.

*Gloucester*—Frank'in Davenport, Joshua L Howell, Charles French, Samuel W Harrison, Samuel L Howell, Samuel P. Paul, Joseph V. Clark, John Pissant, James Batten, Daniel Carrell.

*Salem*—Thomas Sinnickson, Robert G Johnson.

*Cumberland*—Jonathan Elmer, James Giles, Jeremiah Buck, Joel Fithian, S. M Shute, W. B Ewing, Jonathan Dallas.

On motion it was Resolved, that this Convention will proceed to consider the alarming state of public affairs—and particularly on the means to be used for constitutionally and speedily relieving the country from the grievances of War.

Whereupon, after full debate on the principles and measures proper to be adopted at this time, for the foregoing purpose, it was on motion,

*Ordered*, That a committee be appointed of eleven members, (each county delegation naming one) to draft an Address to the People of New-Jersey, in conformity to the instructions of this Convention, and that they report thereon at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Whereupon, the following delegates were chosen for said committee:

*For Bergen*—John Outwater.
*Essex*—Aaron Ogden.
*Middlesex*—James Schureman.
*Somerset*—Richard Stockton.
*Monmouth*—T. Henderson,
*Hunterdon*—A. D. Woodruff.
*Morris*—J G Cooper.
*Burlington*—William Griffith.
*Gloucester*—S W. Harrison.
*Salem*—Thomas Sinnickson.
*Cumberland*—W B Ewing.

The Convention adjourned to meet again at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; and being assembled at said hour, present as before, the Committee, by Thomas Henderson their Chairman, made report to the convention of the draft of an Address to the people of New Jersey, as had been ordered, which, being read debated and amended, on the question whether this convention doth agree to the same, it was *unanimously* determined in the affirmative; and it was further resolved, that the same be signed by the chairman and secretary, on behalf of this convention, that it be published in the papers of this State, and in one of the papers of the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and that three thousand copies thereof be printed in a pamphlet form, and distributed among the several counties of this State, in such manner as may be deemed expedient by Messrs. Charles Ewing, Garret D. Wall, and Wm. Potts, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

The Convention, after full consideration, did come to the following further Resolves,

*First*—As the attainment of Peace, by a change of men now in the administration, or some of them, is of such vast moment to the People of New-Jersey, this convention, on that account doth recommend to the Friends of Peace in each county to convene at some suitable time and place, and appoint two Delegates to meet other Delegates on Tuesday the 11th day of August next at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Trenton for the purpose of agreeing on fit persons to be nominated as Electors of President and Vice President, and as Members of Congress for this State, to be chosen at the ensuing fall election; and it is further recommended to the several counties, as well in the appointment of the above Delegates, as in the nomination of members of Council and Assembly for the State Legislature, that they endeavor to select persons who will use all constitutional means to obtain a repeal of the War bill, passed in Congress on the 18th of June, and who will promote the settlement of any differences with G B. on honorable terms, by Negociation—and oppose alliance with France.

SECONDLY—And it is further agreed upon and resolved, by this convention, that a committee of correspondence be appointed to communicate with like Committees who may be appointed in other States, for the purpose of agreeing on candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, and all other matters which may be of importance to the peace union and liberties of the United States: which Committee was accordingly appointed.

The Address of this Convention, as above agreed to, is directed to be inserted on the minutes.

## *BY TUESDAY'S MAIL.*

PHILADELPHIA, *July 25th.*

An arrival this morning furnishes corrobrating information of three frigates having been seen going into the Chesapeake, one of them disabled and in tow of her companion. The probability is strongly in favor of the disabled frigate being an enemy, in possession of two of our vessels of war. A few days will explain the whole transaction.

*Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated New-London, July 24.*

"A vessel arrived at New Port yesterday from Oporto; she fell in with capt. Hull in the Constitution, and was informed that the Constitution had been chased by nine ships of war, for four days, but escaped them by superior sailing.

We have nothing from commodore Rodgers, but what you may see in the papers."

The body of New-Hampshire conscripts, which by Gov. Plumer have been put under the orders of major Upham, of the United States army, have been marched out of their own state into the state of Massachusetts, and stationed at fort M'Clary in the town of Kittery; though the constitution of New-Hampshire provides that the governor shall not oblige the inhabitants to march out of their own state, without their consent or that of the legislature. Query—Is this an invasion of Massachusetts, or has our governor consented to the entrance of foreign troops?

*From the Boston centinel, July 21.*

We understand that Gen. Dearborn leaves here for Albany this day, and that he will be succeeded in the command of the eastern district by Col. Boyd, of the 4th regiment.

*British squadron.*—The facts of the sailing of a squadron from Halifax, and of the appearance of a fleet off New-York, being ascertained, there is no room to doubt that the latter are British, seeking a rencontre with Commodore Rodgers. It is reported Admiral Sawyer has remained in port, and given the command to Capt. Byron of the Belvidera.

A letter from a gentleman at Niagara, to his friend in this city, dated July 7, says, "We are now in a greater state of alarm than we have heretofore been; we are blockaded by four British armed vessels, and they are ready to open upon us eighty pieces of artillery, while on our part we have but six field pieces (6 pounders) and not an embrasure in the garrison which will bear on them.

## *Late and Important.*

FROM SALEM, *July 23.*

"This morning arrived privateer schr. Dolphin, of 2 guns, having captured a ship of 14 guns and 13 men (only 3 of them English) from England, in ballast, for Nova Scotia. She was taken on Friday morning last.

"Last Thursday, the Dolphin spoke a ship from Galway 22 days, bound to N. York. The Lieut. of the Dolphin informs us, that he ssw on board this ship a paper (date not recollected) which stated that the Orders in Council were revoked. This paper did not contain the official act, but spoke of it as certain, and congratulated the public upon the event. The men on board said, that the revocation was unconditional; but the Lieut. of the Dolphin understood it from the paper which he read, to be on condition of the repeal of our non importation act.

The paper contained the debates on the subject.

*From the Boston Centinel July 25.*

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Capt. Stanley of the ship Alexander, arrived here yesterday from Gottenburgh, 55 days, was boarded the second inst. in lat. 43 long. 46, from the U S frigate congress, and was informed that the commodore's ship (the president) had had an engagement with an English frigate, and that eleven men were killed on board her. The squadron had just captured an English brig from New Brunswick for England, and burnt her; the crew were on board one of of the frigates. When the squadron was last seen from the Alexander they were steering E. S. E.

FROM SPAIN.

In one of the Cadiz papers (the Gazette of the Regency) are seven intercepted letters, from Jos Bonaparte &c They are entitled to consider more as a matter of curiosity than interest to the American reader: they however confirm the report of Joseph having sued his brother Napoleon to permit him to quit Spain and retire as a private subject to the South of France, through disgust of his present situation, and the conviction that Spain cannot be subdued.

ACTION ON LAKE ONTARIO.

On Sunday the 9th inst at 6 o'clock A M the Royal George, the Prince Regent and two brigs entered Sacket's harbor, came within one and a half m. of the town and commenced an attack—and continued the cannonade about one hour, during which time only (1 32 pounder) reached the shore. The brig Oneida lay at shore, half her guns were unshipped, and with two nine's mounted upon a redoubt thrown up on Friday and Saturday preceding by order of Maj. Gen. Van. Rensselaer. Two shot from the nine's hulled the Royal George—and one shot carried away the fore-top-gallant-mast of the Prince Regent, when the British squadron bore away.

The British squadron had captured a revenue cutter, and sent the men ashore, with a message that unless the brig which had been taken by capt. Woolsey was immediately restored they would burn the town. The above communication was made to Mr Cook by the hon Mr Atwater of St Lawrence.

*Alb. Gaz.*

*From St Augustine.*

A letter from the camp before St. Augustine, dated July 7, says—"Nothing new has taken place worth communicating. Col. Smith has not yet seceived orders to act offensively against the fort at St Augustine, but there is a great probability of sometaing being done soon, as we are informed that war is declared against England. Mr Eustis, secretary at war stated in a letter to col Smith, a few days ago, that in the event of a war, East Florida must be taken possession of; however should not the orderes reach this before the 16th, we shall certainly leave this for Savannah as on that day our term of service expires."

*Savan Mus July 16.*

SINGULAR NOTIONS.

The Democratick papers exhibit very singular notions, when they give out that because the Federalists consider the War with G. B. as impolitic, they will not support the Country against any attacks that may be made upon it! Should the day of trial come, the Federalists will not be behind hand in fighting for their country——They are all as one in opinion, that

——"To fight,
In a just Cause, and for our Country's safety,
Is the best office of the best of men;
And to decline it, when these motives urge,
Is infamy beneath a coward's baseness."

*Bost. Cen.*

FROM CANADA.

A gentleman who left Montreal, Canada, on the 14th inst. informs that Gov. Prevost had caused the persons who lately took and burned two vessels near Ogdenburgh, to be arrested, and their property seized to indemnify the owners; that the inhabitants of two ranges of towns on each side of the line had agreed to abstain from voluntary hostilities, and to arrest individual aggressors; that the militia of Canada are embodied and disciplining, and appears very loyal; and that they calculate on 15,000 regulars in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

*From a London paper, June 10.*

The following letter has been received from Paris.

"The principal novelty here of late has been the arrival of Henry.

"His friend the soi-disant count de Crillon, is no other than a ci-devant French priest, who was an officer in the staff of Marshal Ney, in Spain, when he contrived to rob the military chest and escape to England. Then he succeeded in passing himself off as an emigrant nobleman, and as such sold to Henry an estate in France, shares in the bank of France, and bills on different senators who never existed. The estate is in the moon, and the shares all counterfeits. Thus Henry has lost nearly the whole of the money which the American government was silly enough to give him.

Arrived, this morning, brig Tulip, capt. Monk, from New-York, bound to Lisbon, with a cargo of flour, &c. a prize to the schooner Atlas, captain Moffatt, of this port. Her cargo is said to be British property.

Col. Jonathan Williams, of the corps of United States' engineers, we understand, has resigned his commission.

*From the Boston Repertory, July 21.*

*Commodore Rodgers.*—Capt. Cushing, a passenger in a Portuguese brig, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. from Fayal, informs that on the 29th June, long. 52, he was brought too by the sloop of war Hornet, and Com. Rodgers's squadron; and after a particular examination, and informing of the war, impressed 14 Americans, (2 mates and 12 seamen) belonging to vessels condemned at Fayal, and coming home in said brig as passengers. The Commodore observed they would not be able to find employment if they came home, in consequence of the war!!—The squadron steered east.

*Slow progress of War.*—However sanguine our government may be in the hope that the declaration of war will produce results that will abridge its duration, we think their knowledge of the real character and views of the British government, and the soundest maxims of policy, would rather warrant a vigorous and energetic prosecution of the war, at its commencement, than a langour and tardiness founded on a mistaken notion of *economy!* And we know that the recruiting officers to the northward have not been supplied from the war department, with either money or cloathing for the men they inlist, and that after advancing all *their own money* and all they could borrow from individuals, on their personal credit and responsibility, they have been obliged to refuse many men who applied to enlist, we cannot but believe that mistaken notions of *economy* or something radically wrong in the war department, is impeding the progress of the war, paralizing the energies of the nation, and damping the ardor and zeal of those officers who embraced the profession of arms with an honest intention and firm resolution "to do their country good and faithful service." These are truths which, however painful to us as unpalatable to others, we feel ourselves bound to state, as they indicate a degree of indecision as to the mode of carrying on the war, which portends very unpleasant and unsatisfact[illegible]ults. *Troy Register...demo.*

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Mars[illegible]

*Cnandaigua, July 14.*

consequence has taken frontiers within the last [illegible]r Mullany has returned [illegible]town and resumed the recruiting business. Captain Parrish has also returned from holding a council with the Six Nations of Indians at Buffaloe, and brings favorable accounts of their disposition to remain in peace and friendship with us.—*Repository.*

*Bennington, (Ver.) July 15.*

*This looks like doing business.*—The commissary returned from Springfield on Saturday night last with *one thousand guns*, for the use of the drafted militia. We hope they will be immediately forwarded to the lines, to supply deficiencies. We do not learn that the powder and lead have yet arrived, but from the energy and activity of the officer engaged, we venture to state, they will soon be brought on.

His excellency the Governor, has ordered the northern regiment, of the drafted militia, commanded by Colonel Williams, to the lines, on our frontiers.

NEW-YORK, *July 20.*

*Military Memoranda.*—Among the preparations by our indefatigable commissary-general M'Lean, for the exclusive use of this city and harbour, are five 18 pounders, eight 12 do. and five 9's, mounted on travelling carriages, with harness, apparatus and ammunition complete; with 1000 muskets and accoutrements of the best quality and in the best order, and 18,000 rounds of fixed ammunition (besides 450 casks of loose powdor) the whole ready for service at a moment's notice.

At Sag-harbour, there being no United States garrison, the defenceless situation of the harbour is represented to the lieutenant-governor, (in the absence of his excellency the commander in chief) and a military force will probably be stationed there instead of drawing off the detached men as has been done. Last week, the commissary deposited in the public store at that place, under the care of gen. Rose and major Jermain, three pieces of light artillery, 9 and 3 pounders, mounted complete, 200 round shot, 6 casks of powder, and 500 muskets, 10,000 fixed cartridges, flints, match-rope, etc. to assist the company of artillery belonging there in repelling any predatory incursion from the enemy. The United States have but four pieces of cannon at that place The detachment from capt. Post's artillery are sent back by general Morton.

Five thousand stands of arms, the property of this state, have been transported into the western district, and a considerable proportion of them already appropriated to the public use in the hands of the United States troops.

The state of New-York will support her claim to the first rank in danger, in zeal, and in exertions in the common cause of our country. *Columbian.*

LONDON, June 13 & 14.

Recent letters from the continent brought by the Anholt Mail, mention a circumstance which may be considered as of some interest, General Lestoq, a Prussian General of some celebriety, had a quarrle with Durette, the newly appointed French Governor of Berlin, on the subject of politics. A duel was the consequence, in which the French officer fell and the Prussian veteran was of course immediately obliged to abscond.

Government have, we understand, obtained official communications of considerable importance from Russia—A proposition has been made by the Russian Government for the supply of cloathing for their army from this country; and we are told that the conciliatory assurances of this power are to be confirmed by a minister of rank, for whom preparations are making on board an Imperial frigate, that he may be conveyed to this country with the accommodations and ceremonies due to his exalted rank——Perhaps the intelligence of the greatest interest however is, that on the painful experience of the late war, and on the urgent recommendation of the Baron de Tolly Commander in Chief, it has been determined to conduct the present war with the French, totally on the defensive system. The distance from Riga to St Petersburgh is about 400 miles, with a single town mid-way through this vast range of country. The corn is to be destroyed, the woods set on fire, and the enemy is to be harrassed by every expedient of war, whilst a general battle is to be constantly avoided; and it is conceived that under such circumstances, the approach of the enemy to St. Petersburgh, will be impossible,

SUMMARY.

The attempts to form a new Ministry under a commission to Lord Wellesley having failed, a few days afterwards a new commission for that purpose was granted to Lord Moira, who offered Lds. Grey and Greenville a carte blanche as to terms; with the exception of the appointment of the officers of the Household; but on account of this exception those Lords refused to accept of office—This decision created some disgust——and in some question relating to it in the House of Commons on the 11th of June the *present* Ministry had a majority of 125. Lord Yarmouth said the officers of the household could form no obstacle; for both himself and his father had offered to resign, and that he had communicated it to some distinguished person, (understood to be Mr Sheridan,) Mr Ponsonby, in behalf of Lords Grey and Greenville declared this fact had not been made to them. Whether this explanation will introduce the new administration or not is uncertain.

The stipulations of Lords Grey and Greenville and their friends, as conditions of their coming into the Ministry were that Government should *patronize* the Catholic Claims; that the Orders in council should be revoked and America conciliated; and that more economy should be introduced in the public expenditures. These appear to have been conceded.

In the House of commons, June 13, Mr Brougham, gave notice that he should on the 16th, bring forward a motion respecting the orders in council. Lord *Castlereagh* continues to defend the justice and policy of them. Ministers had had a meeting with a delegation from Petitioners against the Orders.

Lord Folkstone stated that the British exports had last year fallen off 10,000,000—that the revenue had decreased three millions, and the expenditures increased 5 millions.

Ten Gun boats have recently been launched at the Navy Yard in Washington *city*. They each carry 2 long twenty fours, and are intended to reinforce the Gun boat squadron at Hampton.

*Restoration of the Chesapeake Seamen.*

The American Tars who were forcibly wrested from the Chesepeake by the British frigate Leopard, were restored to the vessel on Saturday in the harbor of Boston. They were conducted on board the Chesapeake by Lieut Simpson, the British officer, & received at the gang-way by Lieut Wilkinson of the Chesapeake, with the following pertinent address.

SIR,

I am commanded by com. Bainbridge to receive these two American seamen, on the very deck from which they were wantonly taken in time of peace, by a vessel of your nation of superior force.

Midshipman Saunders conducted the men to the commodore on the quarter deck.

The commodore received them with these appropriate and truly American observations.

MY LADS—I am glad to see you—From this deck you were taken by British outrage—for your return to it you owe gratitude to the government of your country. Your country now offers to you an opportunity to revenge your wrongs; I cannot doubt but what you will be desirous of doing so on board this very ship. I trust the flag that flies on board of her shall gloriously defend you in future.

Three cheers were given by a numerous company of citizens and seamen assembled to witness the interesting transaction.

*Bos. Chron.*

BUFFALO, (N. Y.) *July 28.*

*A SPY IN CUSTODY.*

On Friday the 24th inst. it was rumored in this village, that a man by the name of Elijah Clark, a subject of his majesty in Upper Canada, was on this side a few miles up the lake, lurking about apparently as a spy. Judge Barker, Capt. J. Wells and some others, immediately went in pursuit of the fellow. They found Clark in the evening, and arrested him at the house of Mr Lay, about 20 miles from this village—he appeared considerably agitated and declined giving any satisfactory information as to his crossing the lake, or who, or how many came with him; but by means of vigilance and good management, they succeeded in arresting two others, by the names of Aaron Brink and David Lee, who rowed the boat from Canada with Clark. On Saturday they were taken to Black Rock, and underwent a examination before Col. Swift and Major Miller—they were committed to the prison of this county, till a court martial shall

ordered by Major General Hall. Brink d Lee have been removed from jail and under keepers—Clark is well guarded. their fate will speedily be determined, which the public shall be informed, we l now merely observe that their examiions before the officers were contradicy in many essential points.

is but justice to remark that the prompne with which the above gentlemen sed these British spies, and delivered m up to the officers is highly commendle and merits universal applause.

These criminals were all born in the U. tes, and, till within a year since, have resided in this village. Clark, is a rchant in Canada, a young man, a noisy ician, and always to be found in the ility in whatever government he re- "That citizen must be lost indeed ry sentiment of virtue, who would ark his feelings and his efforts against own country."

## POSTURE OF AFFAIRS ON THE LINES.

Gen. Brock, president of the parliaent of U. Canada, acting governor of e *Province*, and commander in chief his Majesty's forces in U C. is at sent at Newark, superintending the ious defences on the river. He is ted to be an able and experienced ofer, with undoubted courage.

Expecting a descent from the Amecan army, the Canadians have, for ten s past, been removing their famil- and effects from the river, into the erior. At Newark, Queenstown and her villages on the river, there are inhabitants, except a few civil offirs and soldiers. It is even said, that immense quantity of specie; plate, from various parts of the *Province* are been boxed up and destined for Quebec.

The *British* are understood to have about 6 or 700 regular troops stationed tween the lakes, from Fort George Fort Erie. These men are generly those who have "seen service" in rious parts of the world. The milia of the *Province* are ordered out en asse. Great discontent prevails in nsequence of this requisition: there ing no help to gather in the crops, e clamors of the people are but little rt of open rebellion. There is no il authority in Canada—no magisres will act—the martial code has uped the civil law—Many young dsmen in Canada from the States ll be ruined. They are required to e up arms or leave the country—— y cannot collect their debts, nor g away their property—but many e come away and left their all in jeardy.

The British are said to have more n 100 pieces of flying field and garon artillery, in the different defences the Niagara River. Fort Erie has n strengthened considerably—a reubt of many rods in length was own up on Wednesday and Thurslast, on the hill a few rods below e house of John Warren, junr. and ectly opposite the dwelling house of n P B. Porter at Lower Black Rock There is also a small battery on a t below Chippawa, mounted with pieces of heavy artillery, calculato play upon the store house and s of Schlosser. Below the Falls e is a small stone battery, near the of the river, where the lower ladformerly stood——On Tuesday e- g last, a rifleman deserted from ther side, and crossed the river diately below the falls on a pine -he stated that but a little way the battery up the river, a field was stationed in the bushes in or- fire into Schlosser village. The n factory of Mr. J W Stoughton isting of two carding machines, ulling and dressing machinery,) is y much exposed. On the hill about a mile from the stone battery, are two eighteen pounders. The s on both sides of the river are n up.

On the hill above Queenston, there mall defence on very commanding nd. Below Queenston and nearly osite the seat of Benjamin Barton, there is a defence work of seve- ods in length. Opposite Youngs- there is another redoubt thrown -Fort George at Newark, nearly osite the American garrison, is sidered the strongest and most imant fortress in U C. On Wednesmorning last during a thick fog, British soldiers, standing as cenels on the river near Fort George, m over to the American shore—— ree of the soldiers, brought over r arms.

t is stated by gentleman of intelligence at Lewistown, that the governnt of Canada have in their employnt, under pay, about 250 Indians, arl complete a part of them are moun- .

Brig Gen William Wadsworth, from rnesee commands the troops on our iers—His Aids are Maj. Adam ops and Maj. William H Spencer- is head quarters are now at Lewisn.

It is impossible to state the precise mber of trops under his command—ause the Militia ordered on the s, are returning, and the companies posing the regiments under his mand, have not all arrived—but m what we learn, there are in Regr troops, Volunteers, and detached itia, about 4000 stationed at Black-Rock, Lewiston; Youngstown and fort Niagara.

The troops in general are in excellent health, in good spirits and well supplied.

They appear quite impatient for want of employment—There has been some firing from the centries on both sides of the river.

Information from Lake Champlain states, that Gov Lewis, Q M. Gen U S Army, is at that place building boats with the utmost activity, and the recruits in Vermont are destined for that place. Northern Regiment of cavalry of this state are ordered to Plattsburg immediately.

A week last Saturday the militia of Pultneyville, Ontario county, by means of some row boats, captured a British merchant vessel.

Capt Wm Hull, of this village, is about to take the command of a volunteer company, stationed at Lewiston, formerly commanded by Col. S. Hopkins.

The British armed ship Queen Charlotte, lying at Fort Erie, soon after the declaration of war received, left her moorings and proceeded up the Lake —is now understood to be at Fort Malden, the great depot of Indian supplies —His Majesty's sloop of war Hunter, has gone up the straits of Mackina, & passed into Lake Michigan, and captured an American merchant vessel, said to be either the Mary or Selina. We understand an official account of the capture has been since received at fort Erie.

### UNHAPPY OCCURRENCE.

On Saturday evening l t as Mr. Henry M'Bride was passing ntry at Youngstown, the centry hailed him 3 times, and Mr M'Bride making no answer, the centry fired upon him. He held his hand on his breast, and the ball passed through his hand and pierced his heart. It is thought that Mr B was somewhat disgusted in liquor or otherwise he would have answered the centry. He lived near Youngstown and the person who shot him had boarded at his house.

On Sunday evening last, a barn about a mile from this village, belonging to Mr John Desparr, was burned by a Canadian Frenchman. He was examined yesterday before Esq. Forward, and confessed the fact upon which he was committed to jail,

DIED—at Lewistown, *David Robinson*, of CALEDONIA, Genessee county, and *James Irwin*, of PHELPS, Ontario County, soldiers in the volunteer army of the U. S.

——At Youngstown, (about 3 miles below Lewistown) SOLOMON K. GILBERT, of *Lyons*, Ontario county, a soldier in the volunteer army of the U. States.

(There is some sickness prevailing among the troops, stationed on the lines; but not as much as might be expected, during the intense unrelenting heat of the summer.


# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *August* 7, 1812.


*Appointment by the Governor.*

FRANCIS M'CLURE, Esq. an Associate Judge of Allegheny county, in the room of George Wallace, Esq. deceased.

The following melancholy and distressing information, is received from a gentleman who was in Baltimore at the time the murders were committed—its correctness may be relied on:

The editors of the Federal Republican, having established their paper at Georgetown, district of Columbia, the first number was sent on to Baltimore to their subscribers—Mr. Hanson, one of the editors had taken a house from which the papers were to be distributed—some of his friends, to wit:—*William Srhæder, John Thompson, Gen. Henry Lee, Otho Sprigg, Henry Kennedy, Charles Kilgore, Henry Nelson, J. E. Hall, George Winchester, Daniel Murray, Mark Pringle, Richard C. Crabb, Gen. Lingan, Peregrine Warfield, G. Richards, Edward Gwynn David Hoffman, H. Bigelow, Ephraim Gaither, William Gaither, Jacob Schley*, accompanied him to the house to protect his person and property against violence, if it was attempted.

The mob soon collected, and avowed their determination to pull down the house and kill Hanson. Remonstrance was used by those in the house, until the mob were actually in the act of entering, when the defenders of the property fired blank cartridges, which did not deter the mob—At last it was found expedient to fire with ball at those in the act of entering, when there were three killed dead on the spot and several wounded. This deterred them for the moment until they could rally, when they returned with double vigour, but were repulsed from the determined resolution of those within, and I may safely say hundreds of lives were saved by the interposition of their noble commander gen Lee, who did not suffer a shot to be fired, nor a bayonet to be used except against those in the act of entering. The mob retired, but soon returned with two pieces of cannon to batter down the house. The civil authority then interfered, and told Hanson and his friends to surrender and they would protect them from the fury of the mob—they acquiesced were disarmed, and put into prison as a place of security. About 2 o'clock in the morning the mob re-assembled, broke into prison, and butchered all except Shroeder, Hoffman, and Schley, who were rescued by personal friends in the mob, after they had been pinioned, ropes round their necks and were on the eve of being hanged.

We shall make no comment, at present, on the above—the feelings of every American must glow with indignation at the diabolical deed, and it must be his most earnest wish, that the perpetrators may be brought to suffer the utmost rigour of the law, in order, in some degree, to wipe this foul stain from our offended country.

This diabolical act was committed on the night of the 27th and 28th of July.

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From a late very excellent and spirited charge of De Witt Clinton, mayor of N. York, to the grand jury of that city, we extract the following correct remarks relative to mobs. They are the sentiments of every true American and friend to the constitution, and form the severest censure of the late lawless proceedings at Baltimore that we have yet seen.

"A state of war does not destroy or diminish the rights of the citizen to examine the conduct of public men, and the tendency of public measures. And if, in the exercise of right, he should deviate into slander or sedition, he is liable to punishment in the ordinary channels of justice. *But there can be no state of things more deplorable, no condition of society more horrible, than to subject him to the fury of a mob* or to the vengeance of frantic and unprincipled incendiaries. It has reached the ears of the magistrates, but in the shape of rumour only, that menaces have been thrown out with a view to destroy that freedom of investigation which is the birthright and boast of every American citizen; and that abominable attempts would be made to invade the dwellings of individuals with the ruffian hand of violence; and to break down those barriers and asylums which the laws have erected to secure the tranquility of domestic life, and the liberties of the people. It was impossible to remain insensible to the magnitude of the considerations involved in this state of things. *The triumph of a mob over the majesty of the laws*, would inflict a *deadly wound on the character and the interests* of the city; it would render the property and the person of every man insecure; and it would degrade our republican form of government in the eyes of mankind. We have therefore prepared ourselves for the crisis; and with the blessings of heaven, we shall not only suppress tumultuous and riotous assemblies, but we shall *bring the authors and abettors to condign punishment*. And as long as we occupy these seats, be assured that we shall put down and punish, in the most exemplary manner, all attempts to invade the public peace, to destroy the lives and property of individuals, and to impair the freedom of opinion and inquiry."

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*From Chillicothe, August* 1.

By a letter from Urbanna, we are informed that Mr. Glenn, who is concerned in the quarter-master's department, and Mr. M'Culloch had just arrived at that place from Detroit. These gentlemen state, that there had been some slight skirmishing at the Long Bridge, but no lives lost—a few of the British were wounded. Col. M'Arthur had taken 400 barrels of flour, 1000 blankets, a box of clasp knives, and a number of other packages, which had been deposited by the British about a mile above the mouth of the river Trench. We are informed that Colonel M'Arthur met with no resistance in taking possession of these stores——a few Indians were assembled there, but dispersed immediately on the appearance of our troops. The blankets were found to be an excellent substitute for the tents which our army lost. The militia of Canada are said to be deserting daily, and giving themselves up to Gen. Hull, who, after complimenting them, sends them to their farms and promises them protection. The army were busily employed in mounting cannon upon carriages, which was expected to have been completed on Sunday. It was reported in camp that they would attack Malden the next day. The army were in good spirits and wishing for the orders. Great applause is bestowed by all who return from the army, on Colonels Cass, M'Arthur, and Findlay. It is reduced to a certainty that the force in Malden does not exceed 200 regulars, and about 500 Indians, who were daily deserting—no confidence was placed by the British in the militia.

On Thursday the 16th ult. a few of our men under the command of Cols Cass and Miller, had a skirmish with a party of regulars, at a bridge on the Canada or Duck river, in which no execution was done except the wounding and taking two British regulars prisoners.

Since the above was in type we have been politely favored with a letter from a gentleman in Franklinton, dated July 29, which says—'Captain Dill, commandant of Fort M'Arthur, arrived in town last evening. He informs that Captain Lewis (an Indian chief) arrived at the fort, and stated that the whole army were encamped below the Long Bridge, four miles from Malden—that in the late skirmish Col. M'Arthur had his horse shot under him, and afterwards caught a British Indian by fair racing—he did not kill him.

'Gen. Hull, it is confidently believed, made an attack on Malden, on last Monday night. This report is credited for two reasons.—First, because it coincides with reports as to the day the attack was to be made; and secondly, because Lewis positively asserts that on Monday night, during the whole of the night, he heard a very heavy and incessant cannonading.'

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A friend who has looked over a file of the Paris Moniteur, down to the first of June, has furnished us with the following items, which may gratify curiosity or increase information:—

About the middle of May there had assembled at Dresden, in Saxony, the principal members of the imperial families of France and Austria:—Napoleon and his empress arrived there on the 16th; the Austrian monarch and his spouse, together with the principal personages of their court, on the 18th; the queen of Westphalia on the 19th; and the king of Prussia on the 25th. A great concourse of German princess had repaired to Dresden, which, for the time, had become a scene of grand religious ceremonies, of illuminations, musical entertainments, and of all sorts of diversions suitable to royalty.—Bonaparte was attended by the duke of Bassano, his minister of foreign affairs, and by Berthier, and was, notwithstanding his occasional devotion to pleasure, much occupied with business. Napoleon had behaved very respectfully to his father-in-law the emperor of Austria, having paid him the first visit. The prince Eugene Beauharnois, vice-roy of Italy, had repaired to Warsaw, in Poland, where Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, had been sent by his brother. The dukes of Treviso and Abrantes, and the duke of Belluno, were to command in the north of Europe. The duchy of Warsaw appears to be the great point of rendezvous for the armies now in motion against Russia. The emperor Alexander had left St Petersburgh; in his absence a ministerial committee, over which field-marshal count Saltikow was to preside, had been nominated to issue orders and instructions to all the functionaries of government; the members of the council of the empire, admiral Tschitschagow and lieut. gen. Balaschow had been commanded to join his Russian majesty—On the 27th of April the emperor Alexander was at Wilna, in Lithuania, about 215 miles north-east of Warsaw: the suit of his majesty was composed of count Romanzow, chancellor of the empire; of counts Kotschubey, president of the law department, and Aractschejew, chief of the war department, of the duke of Richelieu, and a great number of aids. Count Saltikow acts as minister of foreign affairs whilst Romanzow is away. The emperor left Petersburgh on the 21st of April, and travelled to Pleskow on sledges, on account of the snow—Corps of the French guard were at Grandenty, Thorn and Palanka: the French general Dessoles was put in command of the country between the Oder and the Vistula, with his head quarters at Posen: the troops of the duchy of Warsaw form, under the orders of prince Joseph Poniatowski, the fifth corps of the French grand army. So good is the understanding between the king of Prussia and the emperor of the French, that Berlin is to be occupied by French troops, and the government of that city has been confided to gen. Durutte, who is invested with plenary powers.—Dr. Guille, of la Gironde, has obtained from the minister of the interior, a medal for his works on vaccination, from which it appears that he has made many successful applications of the vaccine fluid in the cure of scrophulous maladies.

*Nat. Intel.*


### POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

### WAS LOST,

ON the night of the late Fire, a few pair of

BLANKETS.

If not stolen the person or persons holding them will confer an obligation on the owner by returning them. If stolen, I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the articles and the necessary proof to convict the thief, or Five Dollars for the articles alone.

Z. A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, August 6 1812.

### REESE FLEESON.

Has received from *Philadelphia* the following

GROCERIES,

for Sale for Cash.

London Particular Madeira Wine, } in quar
Do do Teneriffe do. } casks.
Havanna Green Coffee in Bags
Do. Muscavado Sugar by the Barrell,
And a few boxes of Woodville's super Spanish *Segars*.

Storage and Commission business and transportation to New Orleans of all merchandize consigned to his care, will be attended to when the state of waters admit.

Pittsburgh, August 5th, 1812.

### TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's mill on Puckety creek, four miles above 'squire Logan's ferry, on the Allegheny river, about the 31 of July last, a bay HORSE about 9 years old, shod all round, the two fore shoes steel-toed, marked on the nigh shoulder I. K. crooked behind. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given to any person who will bring said horse to the subscriber, or give information where he may be found. The above horse was owned shortly before by a John Allison, drayman, of Pittsburgh.

DAVID MACLEAN.

August 3, 1812.

### PENMANSHIP.

MR. E. WORTHEN,

PRESENTS his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and respectfully informs them that he will open a

WRITING SCHOOL,

upon the modern systematic plan, in a room over the office of Philip Gillard, Esq. back of the Court House, in the Diamond, on Monday the third day of August next. Those Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a fair hand writing in a short and easy way, are solicited to apply early, as Mr. Worthen will remain but a short time in this place.

Specimens of improvement made by his pupils in one course of exercises, may be seen at Mr. Gibson's Inn, Water street, or at the lodging of Mr. W. at Mrs. Earl's, Market street, which gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1812.

*FOR WHOLESALE AT THE*

### COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

*Corner of Ferry Street, Monongahela.*

SMALL Twist Tobacco
Large Twist do.
Plug in pound and half pound do.
First rate Gun Powder,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines,
Bar Iron, &c &c.

Approved bills at 60 days taken as Cash—and orders in the Storage and Commission Line carefully attended to, by

DAVID LOGAN & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1812.

### PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

### PITTSBURGH AIR FOUNDERY

At the corner of Fifth and Smithfield-streets.

JOSEPH M'CLURG, having taken his son ALEXANDER into partnership, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

*Joseph & Alexander M'Clurg.*

They now take the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that the Pittsburgh Air Foundery will be carried on to the utmost extent of their abilities: where MACHINERY of any description, *Boilers for* distillers, *Soap Boilers, Hatters, Fullers Salt Petre* and *Potash Kettles*, will be made agreeably to orders, on the shortest notice.

They are regularly making, and have constantly on hand, a great variety, and complete assortment of

CASTINGS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING.

Tanners Bark Mills,
Oval, Nine and Seven plate Stoves,
Franklin and Common Wood Stoves,
Elegant Round and Square Coal Stoves, of various patterns,
Bath Stoves, Kitchen & common,
Grates, different sizes,
Cast Plough Board Moulds,
Gudgeons, Cranks, and Rag Wheels,
Apple and Wind Mill Nuts,
Waggon Boxes, different sizes,
Weights of all kinds,
Nail Cutters Sheers,
Mortars and Pestles,
Wool Carding Machinery,
Hollow ware, a large assortment.
*Sad Irons. Hatters*, and *Taylors Irons Smiths Anvills, of different sizes*, ground and finished in the most complete manner.

Orders for Machinery or castings of any kind thankfully received; and, from their strict attention to business, and the extensive variety of their patterns, gentlemen leaving orders may calculate on their being executed with the most prompt and early attention.

JOSEPH & ALEXANDER M'CLURG.

Pittsburgh, August 6 h, 1812.

### WANTED.

A QUANTITY of *Potash*, and *Salts of Lye*, for which the highest price will be given in Cash.

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, August 6 h, 1812.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.


### POSTSCRIPT.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Detroit, to his friend in this place, dated July* 28, 1212. *Rec'd. by last night's Mail.*

"The army has made no movement from the encampment opposite this place since I last wrote you. It waits for finishing the carriages for the heavy cannon, which I do not suppose will be completed in less than two or three weeks.

"On Saturday last a scouting party of about 100 men went down towards Malden; when they arrived near the river Canau, they got into a scrape with about the same number of Indians: a variety of manœuvres took place between the contending parties, each endeavouring to gain the most advantageous positions, small parties branching out from each, and almost continual firing for near three hours, when our men retired with the loss of four men killed, one wounded and one taken prisoner. The Indians lost from 10 to 12 killed, the scalp of one of them I have seen, and information is received from Malden that one or two cart load of wounded were taken to that place the next day. Had it not been for the dastardly conduct of the drafted Ohio militia, who composed one half of the party, and who took to their heels when they evidently had the advantage, the whole of the Indians would either have been killed or taken. The officers endeavoured to rally them, and said they would be fired at by their own party if they did not stand, they replied that they would rather be killed by them than the damn'd savages—The balance of the party was then obliged to retreat to camp, since which time there has been no other excursion.

"Yesterday two Indians arrived here from Michilimackinac, who bring the unwelcome tidings of that post having fallen into the hands of the British; they give the account circumstantially, and say, they were there at the time—The Indians are well known by most people here, and full credit is given to their story. They say that before the news of war reached that place, a party of British and Indians, not more than one hundred in all, proceeded from Fort St. Josephs, where the news of war had been for for some days, and arrived at Michilimackinac as friends. The officers not suspecting any hostile intentions suffered them to walk into the post, where they took peaceable possession of it without a single gun having been fired. It was at first contemplated to put all the men in the Fort, and the other inhabitants on the Island, to the sword, but this they declined, and they now remain prisoners of war.

The property found in this place is immence; all the peltry collected to the west and south west of it during the preceding winter arrived there, waiting for vessels from this quarter to transport it down the Lakes. Four vessels had gone up, two of which had proceeded to Chicago; the other two, Capt. Roughs and Capt. Dobbin's were taken."

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of August next, the following property, viz:—

All the right, title and interest of Thomas Greenough, in and to a certain part of lot No. 8, in Pitt township, containing 80 feet in front on the public road, and extending back to the Monongahela river. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Greenough, at the suit of William Gazzam, for the use of the 141st Regiment Pensylvania Militia.

Also, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows:—by lands of John Dunbar on the north; by lands of Powell on the east; by lands of John M'Cullough on the south; and by lands of George Wallace, Esq containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, on which are erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house, stone barn and still house, and about 35 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the several suits of John Little, Francis E Holmes and Benjamin Applegate, assignee of John Perry.

Also, a Tract of Land, containing 130 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Hugh Davis and Andrew Jack, on which is erected a small cabin, and about 20 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Huey, at the suit of William M Candless.

Also, Fifty acres of Land, with the allowance, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of James O'Hara on the north; the line of the Pittsburgh manor on the west; and Jonas Roup on the east—being part of the survey made on application in the name of Joseph Irwin, No. 1765, the residue of which survey is held by Jonas Roup. Taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, at the suit of the executors of the estate of Conrad Winebiddle, deceased.

*WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff*
Sheriff's Office, July 14, 1812.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be sold at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of August next, all the right, title, and interest in and of a two story frame house in Wood street, Pittsburgh, containing in front 18 feet, now in the occupancy of Thomas Gormley, lately by Andrew Galloway, adjoining north-eastwardly by John Hodge, and south-westwardly by Benjamin Caindrick, subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty-six dollars, payable to the heirs of William Porter, deceased. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew Galloway, at the suit of Thomas Ligget, and to be sold by me,

*WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff*
Sheriff's Office, July 14, 1812.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a plurius levari facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit—

A certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate on Chartiers creek, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Presley Nevill on every side except on the said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns, stables and outhouses of what kind soever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the appurtenances, more particularly described and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Burkholder and Christiana his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county, in book N page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. As also a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of lot marked and numbered in the general plan of said Borough No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Dubac of the one part, and said Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 10th day of April one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid, in book L page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear—together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers, the true tenant of the premises described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Nevill.

*WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, July 14, 1812.

*Allegheny County ss.*

*Meete Smith,* vs *Samuel B Smith* } In the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

*PETITION FOR DIVORCE*

BY virtue of an alias writ of subpœna to me directed, commanding me to summon you to appear before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, on the second Monday of August next, to shew cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the libellant should not be granted—public notice is hereby given you to appear on the second Monday of August next, at the Court-House in Pittsburgh, to answer the complaint of the libellant.

*WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, July 14, 1812
*To Samuel B Smith.*

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any unsettled accounts against the Firm of the subscribers, are particularly requested to make them out and bring them in early for settlement, as the death of one of the company has made it absolutely necessary that their business should be closed.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh Steam Mill, July 19, 1812.

## 100 Bales Tennessee Cotton,

*FOR SALE.*

THE subscribers have just received One Hundred Bales of the best Tennessee Cotton, which they offer for sale at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months credit, on approved notes

HUGH & JAMES JELLY.
Pittsburgh, July 7, 1812
*** **Country produce taken in payment**

## WILLIAM HAMILTON,

*SADDLER,*

REQUESTS those persons to whom he is indebted, to bring in their accounts and receive payment. He also calls upon those persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; the loss which he has lately sustained, renders it indispensibly necessary that a complete settlement of his accounts should take place; he therefore flatters himself that no one will compel him to resort to coercive measures to obtain his just debts.

He carries on his business as usual, in Market street, between Second and Third streets, and will use his best endeavors to please those who may please to call on him.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1812.

## LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW Tickets in the second class of the Vaccine Institution Lottery, *now drawing*, may be had on a credit payable in prizes or cash at the conclusion of the drawing, if application be early made to the subscribers residing in Baltimore, or to Messrs. *T. & J. Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

This Lottery contains four grand capital prizes

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| of | - - - | $ 20000 |
| Two of | - - - | 5000 |
| Ten of | - - - | 1000, &c. |

All yet in the wheel, and 4000 tickets drawn.

☞ Companies or individuals who feel disposed to adventure, will never find a better chance to make an independent fortune speedily.

SIMKINS & CALDWELL
*Principal Agents for the Managers.*
July 23, 1812

FOUND, on the 8th July, inst. a sum of MONEY, in Bank Notes. The loser, on giving satisfactory evidence that the Notes are his property, may have them again, on paying charges.

PETER KINTNER.
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1812

## TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, half bleached, or one-third bleached, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street. July 20, 1812.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

*FOR SALE,*

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Emmetsburgh, Frederick county, Maryland, a Negro Man named GEORGE. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high; inclines a little to the mulatto; an active, well set fellow about 23 of age; has a small scar over one of his eyes; is fond of liquor, and when intoxicated is very impudent; plays on the violin. He had on when he left home a lead coloured country cloth coat, a black and white striped waistcoat, tow linen trowsers and shirt, the sleeves of which are striped; a roram hat much worn; but it is probable he may change his dress—He has been accustomed to attend masons—It is probable he has gone to Pennsylvania and will attempt to pass as a free man. Ten Dollars will be paid for securing him in any jail within 30 miles, the above reward if a greater distance, and reasonable charges if brought home, by

WILLIAM LONG.
Friends creek, July 14, 1812.

## GRAIN & CASH.

*Seventy Five Cents Cash* will be given for *WHEAT*,
And *Fifty Cents* per bushel for
CORN & RYE.
GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812

## LIGHT DRAGOON RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

BY command of the Secretary of War, a Recruiting Rendezvous is now opened in this place for the 1st Regiment United States Cavalry.

The advantages in entering this service at present are truly great; namely, *a bounty of Sixteen Dollars, a sufficient supply of good and handsome Cloathing, together with Sixty Dollars per annum; the whole of which the Soldier may lay up for himself as all necessary articles for his subsistence are provided by Law, without any expence to him.* In addition to the foregoing, every soldier who shall be regularly discharged, shall at the time of receiving such discharge, be entitled to receive *three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land.*

An Officer will attend at the Rendezvous daily, for the purpose of enrolling such Youths of Spirit as may be willing to enter into this truly honourable service.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,
*Captain 1st Regt. Light Dragoons*
Pittsburgh, 29th June, 1812.

## WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, begs leave to inform the public that he still continues to carry on the WOOL CARDING BUSINESS, at the old stand, Strawberry-alley, near the German meeting house. He has two machines in complete order, and hones by good workmanship, and the strictest attention to business, to merit a continuance of that flattering encouragement which he has heretofore received. He will card wool from this date at the very low price of eight cents per pound.

JAMES ARTHURS.
Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1812. tf
N B The highest price in *CASH* will be given at the above place for any quantity of good clean WOOL.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

## Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

*LEE'S* ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

*Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.*

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

*Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.*

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

*LEE'S*

*WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES*

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

*Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.*

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812

## LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,
FORTY FIVE THOUSAND
Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

*Ten Thousand* Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

*Twenty Five Thousand* Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
*Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*

## WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

## FOR SALE

*A Lot of Ground on Diamond*

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.
*Pittsburgh*, November 27, 1811.

## MINGOE BOTTOM

*FOR SALE,*

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and free-stone, and several never failing springs. There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house; there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by none in the western country. For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.
June 24, 1812. tf

## FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.
August 30, 1811. tf

## 2,000 Pounds

BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,
*FOR SALE,*
Enquire of
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

## LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the *Point Brewery*, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.
June 23, 1812

## TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.
☞ *BAR IRON* by the Ton.

## Cash for 700 Linnen.

THE subscriber will give 40 Cents per yard for good 700 Linnen, delivered any time between the present date and the first of August; and 10 Cents Cash will also be given for good Thread per cut.

JOHN LINTON,
*corner of Market and Second Streets.*
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1812.

## KNAPSACKS.

THOSE who wish to engage to *STRAP or PAINT KNAPSACKS*, will call immediately on the subscriber

JOHN LINTON
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1812

## FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has entered into a contract for supplying the United States garrison at this place, with Beef, during the season.—Farmers who have Beef Cattle to sell, will find a ready sale and good price, and cash in hand, by applying to WILLIAM DEAL, Jr Second street, opposite Pennsylvania Bank.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1812.

N B Those who cannot conveniently send their cattle, they will be sent for by applying as above. tf

## ATTENTION.

ALL Officers belonging to the Additional Army, residing in the Western Recruiting District of Pennsylvania, who are not advantageously employed in the Recruiting Service, are hereby required to repair to Pittsburgh immediately

Those who are recruiting will be particular in making their weekly returns to me at Pittsburgh.

J. M'CLUNEY, *Major*
*U. S Infantry Commanding District*
Pitisburgh, July 7, 1812.

## *FERREE'S POWDER.*

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

## James Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and all sorts of edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and bringing good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by appiying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.
Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812

## Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, 10 miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINARY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K. Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.
April 1812.

## *STEAM ENGINES.*

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times as powerful, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.
Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812

## WILLIAM B. FOSTER

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

*LEE'S*

*Original Family Medicines,*

So highly celebrated in all parts of the United States, for ten years and upwards.

*Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.*
*Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs &c.*
*Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops*
*Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*
*Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.*
*Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.*
*Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.*
*Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.*
*Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.*
*Lee's Eye Water*
*Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.*
*Lee's Damask Lip-salve.*
*Lee's Corn Plaister.*
*Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head aches*
*Lee's Tooth Powder.*

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted. tf.

## *GROCERIES.*

Finley & Van Leer,

*HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,*

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs and Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

## APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections. tf.
November 27, 1811.

## JUSTICES BLANKS.

*Handsomely printed on good paper,*
For Sale, at this Office.